MEN YORK HERMAGE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1808

### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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 ADVERTISEMENTS reserved every day; indostisements inc
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 California and European Editions.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street, -Italian Opera--Opera Matince at 12% P. M. -It Trovarone -I.a Sonnan

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-RICHARD III-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, - SECRET MARRIAGE -- LA ROWERY THEATRE. Bowery.-UNCLE TOE'S CARIN-

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway - Extremes-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. - Going to the Bad-

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 621 Broadway.-OUR

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, After WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-KTHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C. -SOUTHERN LIFE HILDSTRATES

MECHANIC'S HALL, 42' Broadway. BRIANTS' MINSTERL.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.—Ethiopia: Characteristics, Songs, &c.—Queen Railroad Travellers

New York, Saturday, November 27, 1858.

#### The News.

The steamship Africa, which left Liverpool early on the afternoon of the 13th inst., reached her dock at Jersey City a little after nine o'clock yesterday morning. Her European advices are two days later than those brought by the Prince Albert to St Johns, N. F., which were published in the HERALI on Thursday morning. The Africa has also brought some interesting details of the late news from China, Japan and Cochin China.

Cotton was quiet but steady in the Liverpool mar ket on the 12th inst. The sales on that day were unimportant. Forty-eight thousand bales were sold during the week. Flour went off slowly, without any advance in price. Sugars were dull in the Lon don market, and prices easier for buyers. There

was very little inquiry for coffee.

Consols closed in London on the 12th inst. at 98; for money, and 984 a 984 for the 7th of December. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased \$1,869,050 since the date of last return. Owing to the drain of specie from France to Germany, the bullion in the Bank of France had fallen off to the extent of \$4,600,000 during the month ended on the 12th first. The aggregate amount of bullion in both banks at last date was \$197,797,255. Money was freely offered in London at two per cent on government securities. American stocks were quite animated, and in good demand.

It was asserted that Spain, encouraged by a pretty well founded hope of Anglo-French aid in the Guif, would certainly make a hostile demonstration against Mexico. A large body of troops were to

e forwarded to Cuba. Napoleon's letter on "negro immigration" me the approval of most of the Paris papers. Le Nord. of Brussels, says that the French government only intends to renounce the traffic in African blacks on condition that it shall obtain from England all the facilities desired for the substitution of coolies from

India. about to sell his principality, situated between Nice and Villafranca, to Russia.

The steamship Indian Empire, three weeks out from New York, was not heard of at Galway when

The preliminary elections in Berlin resulted in favor of the new ministry.

Professor Whitehouse still hoped that the Atlantie cable would ultimately work so as to pay a bandsome dividend to the shareholders.

A serious excitement prevailed in Japan, and the prejudice against foreigners was renewed, owing to the fact that the natives were dying of cholera, which they said was carried there by an American war ship. The people thought that their wells had been poisoned by the outsiders. The Russians had concluded a desirable treaty with the Emperor. The French were about to march into the inte rior of Cochia China, having met with signal suc-

cess at Tauran. When the Reitish tariff with China was arranged at Shanghae, Lord Elgin would go to Hong Kong

for the purpose of having a full understanding with the authorities there. Nothing was doing in trade We have news from the City of Mexico to the

18th, and from Vera Cruz to the 21st last. Gen. Miramon had arrived at the capital, and Zuloaga was levying contributions to repair the fortifica tions. The liberals had been successful at Zacate cas and elsewhere. Three Spanish and two French vessels of war were at Sacrificios, and the balance of the French ficet, with Admiral Renaud, was daily expected.

The democratic nominations of Mr. Geo. H. Parser and Mr. Isaac Townsend for Comptroller and Almshouse Governor were ratified last evening by a targe mass meeting in Tammany Hall. Addresses were made by the Hon. John Kelly, T. C. Field. Mr. Swackhamer and others. Several disturbances took place during the proceedings, but nothing of a serious nature happened. A report will be found in another column.

The American City Committee met last evening. and proceeded to ballot for candidates for Governo of the Almshouse and Comptroller. On the first ballot Fred. C. Wagner was nominated for Governor of the Almshouse, and on the third ballot Robert T. Haws for Comptroller. The Convention then adjourned. Mr. Haws is also the republican nomi-

Both houses of the Indiana Legislature have adopted resolutions declaring the election of Messrs. Bright and Fitch, United States Senators from that State, illegal, unconstitutional and void. As the dispute about these Scuators will be apt to lead to discussion during the next session of Congress, the following explanation of the state of the case will be found interesting and useful:-When the Nebraska bill was passed, in 1854, both the Indiana Senators (Messrs. Bright and Pettit). were administration democrats, and supported Mr. Pettit's term expired in 1855; Mr. Reight's in 1857. The Indiana Legislature only meet: biennially. At its next meeting after the passage of the bill there was a Nebraska majority in one house, but an anti-Nebraska majority in the other and on joint ballot. The Nebraska men suc seeded, however, in preventing a joint Convention so nothing was done, and Pettit's seat remained vacant. At the next meeting of the Legislature, two years after, a similar opposition between the houses, bid fair to lead to a similar result. But the democrats procured a joint Convention, with a democratic majority in it, which re-elected Mr. Bright and elected Dr. Fitch to fill the vacant seat of Mr. Pettil. A formal protest was made at Washington

The new a globature just elected has to cartle

matter in hand, and the result is the adoption of the resolution before mentioned.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a reporfrom the Committee on Roads, concurring with the Central Park Commissioners in recommending the extension of the Park from 106th to 110th street, was presented, and laid over for future action. Reports recommending the appropriation of sums motory to various benevolent institutions were presented and laid aside. A resolution appropriating \$600 to defray the expenses of defending the indicted ex-members of the Board in the t phan Asylum land grant case was, after some oppion, adopted by a vote of twelve to two. A res tion directing the removal of the cuins of the Crys tal Palace was referred to the Committee on tandand Places.

The Board of Councilmon were in session lasevening, and received a large number of papers from the Aidermen, which were laid over for future action. A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to report to the Board the cause of the delay in repairing the City Hali. The Hudson River Railroad Company presented a re monstrance against the passage of a resolution im posing onerous conditions relative to the running of small cars. The Mayor vetoed a resolution granting permission to the owners of property on Eighty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues, to regulate and curb that portion of the street. He also returned, without approval, a reso lution amending and changing the grade lines of Forty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues. The report of the Committee on Ordi nances, recommending amendments in the or dinance regulating the Street Department, was called up and gave rise to considerable debate, and was subsequently laid over.

A young lawyer, named Charles Breton Leslie was brought before Justice Osborne yesterday charged with practising a deception upon a lady i Brooklyn, by representing himself to be an agent of a law firm in New York who had charge of mit at law in which said lady was interested. The accused, by the alleged deception, managed to so certain all the facts and circumstances connected with the law suit, to the evident chagrin of the lady and her lawyers. The offence charged is simply a misdemeanor, and the Justice held the accused to answer in the sum of \$300, which was promptly forthcoming.

The investigation into the conduct of officer Ra ker, who permitted Dr. Gaillardet to escape from his custody, was concluded yesterday. The Recorder could not determine whether the officer had committed a criminal offence or not, but stated that he would not permit him to attend in the Court of Sessions while he was on the bench. A full report of the evidence is given in another column.

The will of Henry P. Legrand was admitted to probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The will was previously contested on the grounds of un due influence and incapacity in the testator to make his will, but the Surrogate decided to admit the will to probate, holding that the testator was competent to make and execute his will. Deceased was a practising physician in the city of New York, and was possessed of considerable wealth.

The cotton market continued firm yesterday, and close with a tendency to higher prices. The sales embraced about 2,000 bales, closing stiff on a basis of 12c, for mid dling uplands, while some sales were made at 1214c. Flour was firmer, with a fair local and Eastern demand while common and medium grades closed at a slight in provement. Wheat was firm for good to prime qualities, while sales were light. Corn was in some better reques and firmer, with sales of Western mixed at 76c, a 77c Perk was in good demand for future delivery, with sale on the spot at \$17 35 a \$17 50 for mess and \$13 50 a \$13 75 for prime, with sales for January, February and March on terms given in another place. Sugars were firm, with sales of about 700 hhds. and 1,000 boxes at rates given in another column. Coffee was firmer, with sales of 1,400 bags Rio and the remainder of a cargo of St. Domingo, for export, with 150 do. to the trade, all on terms given elsewhere. Freights were steady but engagements were light.

The Next Presidency-The Abolitionists Giving It Up.

It appears that in all sections of the country, and among all parties and classes of politicians. the late remarkable speeches of Senator Seward and Senator Hammond on the political issues the day are regarded as more clearly exhibiting the dangers which surround the great republican party of the North than all the other political developements of the last two eventful years. In this connection, the article which we publish to-day on the "Signs of the Times," from the National Anti-Slavery Standard, of this city, the central organ of the radical abolitionists, will be found somewhat interesting to the inquiring po-

We are told by this leading abolition organ, that notwithstanding the alarm which the Roches ter respifesto of Mr. Seward has created among the organs of the republican party, it "is what they have got to come to, for there is no other bond of cohesion that can keep their party together." This may be true; but if true, we may safely pronounce the speedy dissolution of the party, or its reduction to the abolition Presidential vote of Birney, Hale or Van Buren. Next, we are informed that Mr. Hammond takes the same view of the republican policy for 1860 as Mr. Seward, "and that as the forlorn hope of slavery, he lays down a platform on which the slaveholders and Mr. Douglas can stand shoulder to shoulder." But although our abolition cotemporary imagines that the whole South, after "much virulence and many contortions," will "come to the same prudent conclusion, and cat humble pie as an oblation to Douglas and slavery at the congregation of Charleston," the fear remains that there may be a change in the whole order of things on both sides which will cast the negro agitation into the background.

Thus, in reference to 1860, we adopt the words of our radical abolition philosopher, and concur in his opinion "that there may be a reflax in the tide of public sentiment"- "that there may be yet another compromise on both sides in that acceptable year"- that "the republicans may not get courage enough to put Mr. Seward at their head, with the standard be has unfurled in his hand"-- and that "the slaveholders, on the other hand, may find the sins of Douglas too unpardonable to be wiped out." This, on both sides, is preeisely what we think is most likely to take placethe rejection of both Seward and Douglas, the one for having betrayed himself too soon in the North, and the other for having betrayed the South and broken up the Northern democracy in his desperate "popular severeignty" experiment

of carrying water on both shoulders. We hold, too, that in "the signs of the times we may discover abundant symptoms foreshadowing a complete revolution and reconstruction of parties in the important interval to 1860 revolution which will leave Seward and Douglas high and dry among the driftwood of a freshet that has subsided, and a reconstruction that will bring new men and new issues on both sides into the foreground. We have arrived at a crisis in the diplomatic complications of Spanish, Mexican and Central American affairs, and upon the incidental but paramount question of the maritime jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico, which it appears to us, can no longer be evaded by our government. We are not, therefore surprised to learn that upon this chapter of our foreign In Cabinet as Wasting to be our

deliberating from day to day, in view of some definite line of action which will bring all this chain of entanglements to a practical American

solution. What may be the precise recommendations of the President to Congress in reference to Mexico, Central America. Cuba, or St. Domingo, we know not; but we apprehend that, whatever in the message may be recommended, such are the pressing necessities of Mexico and of Central America for some decisive policy on our part, that the difficulties and duties thus indicated are as likely to develope the absorbing issues of 1860 as anything else in the whole calendar of our foreign and demestic affairs. We believe, too, that the President. fully appreciating the exigencies of the day, his responsibilities and his true policy, will not fail to indicate the means and the measures best adapted on our part for the pacification and reorganization of Mexico, for the settlement of the Nicaragua imbroglio, and for the supremacy of our commerce our influence and our authority in the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, and in the matter of those transits between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

In any event, from the diplomatic and legis lative work thus foreshadowed, we may reason ably expect such developments and practical issues of agitation, by the year 1860, as will entirely overwhelm our internal slavery agitation, and all the aspirants and demagogues of every party who stand upon the rickety Kansas plat form of "popular sovereignty," or by the bloody

abolition instructions of the Rochester manifesto. But, again. The late financial revulsion has left the monetary affairs of the government and the country in a condition demanding imperiously the immediate application of a comprehensive system of relief and reform. The necessities of the federal treasury are such that neither loans nor treasury notes will much longer afford even a temporary remedy. The President will doubtless appropriate a very considerable and impressive portion of his annual message to this important subject in all its ramifications. Congress will thus be compelled to consider the ways and means of relief for the past, and "security for the future;" and thus, upon the money question and its appendages of tariffs, banks, corporations. bankruptcies, &c., a new schedule of political issues will probably be created, upon which we may have two or three great parties organized in season for the contest of 1860.

The Kansas agitation has done its work North and South, and is practically exhausted; "popular sovereignty" in the Territories is a humbug; Dred Scott is too much of an abstraction for party purposes; the extension of slavery into the existing Territories of the Union is interdicted by deserts, barren mountains, climate and produc tions. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave law has been agitated and abandoned; and hence the proclamation of Seward of "an irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South, until slavery shall cease to be even in South Carolina-It was a bold and desperate move; but it has already failed. He must stand aside, and Douglas must be content to await the developments and abide by the new questions which will inevitably supersede the slavery agitation in the interval to 1860. If Kangas for four years has monopolized our party politics and governments, State and federal, surely the reconstruction of our financial and commercial fabric from the ruins of 1857, and our critical and important relations concerning Mexico, Central America. Cuba and the Gulf, will be sufficient to supersede the Rochester manifesto and the peculiar Kansas aspirations of Mr. Douglas for eight or ten years to

THE CANDIDATES FOR CITY OFFICES, But a few days yet remain for the voters of this city to ecide whether the affairs of its government shall be entrusted to the hands of efficient and trustworthy officers, or to old hack politicians, ignorant porterhouse loafers and professional rogues. We have spread before our readers the names of all the candidates seeking office at the ensuing charter election, and have distinguished between those who pay taxes directly to the support of the government and those who do not. To-morrow we shall publish the occupations of all these candidates, in order that our readers may know who the individuals are who are claiming their votes, and may thus have an opportunity of exercising that discretion which the circumstances of the election imperatively demand. It should not be lost sight of that all these offices, however insignificant some of them may appear, are highly important as making a part of the machinery of our municipal government. The Comptroller, as the name of his office implies, controls the finance department, and directly disburses the public money by warrants issued to the Chamberlain and he can prevent or connive at frauds, just as he is disposed. The Almshouse Governor has a voice in the disposition of large sums of money. The school officers have command over a million and a quarter of dollars and the entire educational system of our city, while the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen vote away all the money to be disbursed for every purpose of the city government, pass ordinances for the opening and regulating of streets, and have much to say

in the increasing or reducing of our taxation. The character, then, of every candidate for any of these offices should be carefully scanned. and no man who does not bear a good reputation, who is not faithful, intelligent and honest, should be voted for. This is simply the duty of every man who has a vote to give at the charter election next month.

GENERAL PARZ. The admirers and well wish ers of this illustrious man will be rejoiced to find. from the account published in another column. that the injuries under which he is suffering are not of a character to inspire any serious apprehensions. The fears expressed yesterday of mor tification setting in were not, as it now turns out, justified by a surgical examination. The neryous attack which at one period gave rise to this idea, was, it seems, an old affection to which the General is subject, and could not, therefore, be regarded as an unfavorable symptom of his accident. Since then he has enjoyed a good deal of refreshing sleep, and is now going on as well as his friends can desire. There is reason to hope that in a few days he will be completely restored to health, with the exception, of course, of the local effects of his injury, which will take some time to remove. His departure, therefore, although retarded, will not probably be delayed for more than another week. The people of Venezuela are looking forward so anxiously to his arrival, as the means of healing up their party differences and restoring peace and good goverument to their distracted country, that we feel sure the General will not allow any consideration but the direct probibition of his surgeons to detain him a day longer than be feels able to Extension of Diplomacy-A New Placer for

The recent developments of the policy of the barbarous nations-England, France. Russia and the United States of America-bid fair to make some magnificent additions to the diplomatic corps of Paris, London, St. Petersburg and Washington. The powerful and populous Oriental nations China, Japan, Torkey and Persiahave at last succumbed, in a degree, to the innovations of the Western Powers, and through the perseverance of European and American negolators have been persuaded to commence the work of Orientalizing the Europeans and Americans by an interchange of the ideas, the products, the habits, manners and customs common to all parties. The labors of Mr. Townsend Harris, our Consul General in Japan, have put the crowning point upon the exertions of the diplomatists at Tien-tsin. This work of Mr. Harris, commenced with the railway, telegraphic apparatus, daguerreotype materials, and other diabolical Western innovations left in Japan by Perry, and now concluded so well, provides, among other things, that there shall be a Japanese mission to Washington; and according to the Consul's account, the arrival of such a legation may be confidently expected before the end of the approaching year. The British Ambassador, Elgin, stipulated in the treaty of Tien-tsin that there should be a Chinese mission to London. and as Mr. Reed was careful to insert in his treaty that the United States should be treated in every respect as well as the most favored nation, it would seem to be quite certain that a representative of the Son of the Sug and Uncle of the Moon will, before many months have passed, be asked to dine at the White House, and shake his pigtail over the people of the United States in Congress assembled. The Ottoman Porte, the legitimate representative of the Commander of the Faithful, hath likewise fallen away from the strict law which is laid down in the Koran. The Sultan of Turkey wears the trowsers of the Frank, dines the British Minister and wife in the sacred precincts of the harem, visits an American man-of-war, and desires that the Flag Officer of the squadron shall particularly report the fact to the President of the United States. It is further understood that, in view of the fact that many Americans are residing in the East, either for business or instruction or pleasure, and that our Oriental trade is becoming more and more important every year, the President will recommend to Congress in his next message the propriety of sending a mission to Persia, which courtesy would undoubtedly be reciprocated in the highest style of Ispahan. So we may expect to see in Washington, before a great while, the diplomatic corps reinforced by representatives from China, Japan, Turkey and Persia, the four leading Eastern Powers, occupying, with regard to Asia, the position that England, France, Russia and the

United States enjoy in the Western world. The commercial importance of this movement is thoroughly understood. But the world is not altogether mercantile, and in the interchange of the thoughts of nations there are social and political problems, as well as the laws of trade, to be considered. The Eastern Powers regard us as barbarians. They would prefer to let us die in our ignorance; but, on the principle of anything for a quiet life, they submit to our pertinacity. and trust to Orientalize us. The Turk, however, has already become half a Parisian in his clothes, and looks admiringly upon a Yankee ship and a Yankee crew. Will it be so with the magnifices of Ispahan, of Pekin and of Jeddo?

We shall sec. Whatever may be the result, the circumstances are curious enough. The Persian Ambassador to Paris brought only a modest suite of forty or fifty persons; but as we get further East the population becomes more dense, and men are counted by the hundreds of thousands. A Chinaman in high office never goes abroad officially without being followed by a train equal in numbers to a Fourth of July procession in a country village; and a Japanese Counsellor of State travels about with a suite of ten thousand persons. Some general idea of the magnificence of Eastern potentates, even in this age, may be gathered from the foregoing factsand one may imagine what an excitement the Chinese plenipotentiary, with all his feathers, buttons and tails, the Persian diplomat, with his plendid cashmeres, and the Japanese, with his ong train of followers, would make among our excitable people. Imagine the landing of the Japanese ambassador at the Battery, from one of our national ships, in full state. What a tremendous reception he would have! What an awful array of resolutions would be adopted by the Common Council! What scenes in the Governor's Room at the City Hall! What visions of fat jobs would dawn upon the brains of our virtuous municipal rulers! In fact, what a grand time we would have all round!

Again, the subject is of the highest import to the fashionable world. Latterly some of our prettiest, most distingué and cleverest belles have found nothing good enough for them at home, and have tried the experiment of amalgamating with and amexing to eligible foreign Powers. Several European diplomats have carried off valuable prizes in the shape of Yankee wives; but the supply is not yet exhausted. There is a splendid opening for the deserted Ariadnes with the Oriental legations. All the persons attached to them will have fabulous wealth, of course; and as for pedigrees, they can go back nobody knows bow many thousand years. Then they have such astonishing silks, such lots of gems, such ravishing cashmeres, and such an extraordinary lot of pretty things of all kinds, which they will bring with them for presents, that the prospect is comething magnificent. The beauty and intelligence of American women are universally acknowledged; why should they not captivate the Orientals? Who shall say that a Fifth aveaue queen shall not reign in the gardens of Ispahan, or give the law in the imperial palace of Jeddo, or sport her caique with thirty-six oars in the sparkling waters of the Golden Horn, or introduce fashionable Christianity and crinoline at the same time in the first society of Pekin? It is a splendid chance for some of our feminine philosophers, and we have no doubt that they will go in for it with that enthusiasm which is always the forerunner of complete success.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION VS. POPULAR SO-VERRIGHTY. The home organ of Mr. Don las. the Chicago Times, among its leading articles defining the position of the "Little Giant" on the slavery question, since the Illinois election, has published the following explanation touching the invisible boundary line where the Dred Scott decision in the Territories give say to "pept lar savereignty". Mr. Denglas and his partisans the Chicago Times, among its leading articles de-

at home have evidently very little respect for the dicta of the Southern ultras, or the Chicago Times would not thus boldly re-affirm the footing

of the Illinois democracy:-

of the Illinois democracy:—

They support the decision of the Supreme Court in the bred Scott case in the sense that it guaranties to the owners of alsve property as equality with the owners of other property in introducing it into the Territories; contending also that as shave property is thus placed on an equal footing with other property, it, like all other property, must be subject to all such local laws of the Territories as do not infringe upon the constitution of the United States; that slave property being thus placed on an equality with other property, if it require higher and further affirmative legislation for its protection and accurity than is afforded to other property; and the Legislature of the Territory should decide not to discriminate in its favor to that extent, then the failure to obtain that higher protection than its afforded to other property is a migreture almosting that description of property, for which the democratic party have no remady and are not responsible.

In view of this difficulty to the Territorial slaveholders, several leading democratic organs slaveholders, several leading democratic organs

and orators of the South insist that Congress shall provide a special code of slavery protecting laws for the Territories; but upon this point Mr Douglas pleads Congressional non-intervention. A nice case this for the Southern fire-eaters, involving a most beautiful abstraction, upon which they may break the bones of the "Little Giant" as upon a wheel. Will they do it? Who knows?

### THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatch. PERPANSE MINISTER'S EXPLANATION OF THE DE-SIGNS OF SPAIN AGAINST MEXICO—REINPORCEMENT OF OUR SQUADRON IN THE GULY—PROPOSED IN-CREASE OF THE ARMY, ETC.

There is the best authority for saying that Senor Tassara, the Spanish Minister, has notified our government that Spain has no ultimate design upon Mexico in sending her fleets into the Gulf. Her object, he says, is the same as that of England and France, or any other nation-

simply to protect her citizens and rights. Orders have been sent to have the sloop of war St. Louis, now lying at Brooklyn, fitted out as soon as possible. She, with all the vessels that can be spared, will probably be sent into the Gulf to look after our interests. The report of the Secretary of War will exhibit a better and more satisfactory state of affairs than any that has emanated from that Department for many years. He is cutting down and reducing the expenditures, notwithstanding the immerse drafts that have been made during the last year, Mormon war and all, and will bring then within fifteen millions.

Gen Scott, in his report, will, it is understood, recommend one or two additional regiments, to be used on the frontiers.

Commodore Stewart will shortly be relieved for a few nonths from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Sickles is here, oiling the guillotine, and getting it eady for immediate action.

T. H Moore & Co., of Buffalo, have received a contract for building a dam at Harper's Ferry, Va.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATED

The Secretary of State has not yet, as reported, demanded an explanation of the Spanish Minister concerning the object of that government in sending an armed force against Mexico, although a private interview with him was requested by Mr. Cass on, it is supposed, that

Conflicting reports have been published concerning the objects of the recent departure of Judge Rose and Ben McCulloch, both of Texas, for Sonora. The truth is, the former has been appointed Consul to Guayamas, and the latter accompanies him on business concerning himself. and in no manner connected with this government. Information has reached Washington in such a form a

to place the fact beyond question that a large number of Mexicans residing in Sozora have entered into a league o revolutionize that State with a view to its annexation to the United States. A telegraphic despatch from Mobile states that much ex-

citement still exists in that city growing out of the refusal to grant a clearance to the Alice Tainter The financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury is

now nearly completed.

The Indiana United States Senators INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28, 1858

The House this afternoon passed, by a vote of 51 to 45 the joint resolution passed by the Senate on Wednesday last, declaring the election of Mesars. Bright and Fitch to the United States Senate fliegal, unconstitutional and void. News from Mexico.

The steamship Teamessoe has arrived here with Vera

Three Spanish and two French vessels of war had an chored at Sacrificios, and Admirai Renaud was daily expected with the rest of the French squadron.

General Trejos surrendered the Castie of Perote on the 16th inst., after being reduced to starvation. His remnant The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 18th inst.

General Miramon had arrived there. The liberals occupying Zacatecas and elsewhere had

Zuloaga was levying contributions to repair the fortifications.

> Collision at Sea. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26, 1858.

The schooner James English, for New Haven, with coal and iron, was run late on Thursday, off Tinicum, by the steamship Pennsylvania, from Richmond. The Pennsylvania escaped uninjured, but the schooner was cut on the arboard bow to the water's age. She thee run ashore, and has since returned here for renairs.

Fire at New Orleans-Child Burnt. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26, 1858. Two dwellings on Prytania street, in this city, were destroved by fire to day. A child perished in the flames.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD PHILADELPHIA STOCK ROARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26, 1858.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State 5's, 95'g; Reading Railroad, 25'g; Morris Canal, 49'g; Long Island Railroad, 11'g; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42'g;
Naw ORIMANS, Nov. 26, 1858.

11 X; Pennsylvania Railrond, 42 X;

Naw Oberses, Nov. 26, 1838.

Cotton advanced Mc. Sales to-day 4,000 bales at 11 Mc. a 11 Mc. for madding. The sales of the week add up 19,000 bales, and the receipts 70,000, against 64,000 for the corresponding week of last year. The exports of the week foot up 45,000 bales. Receipts at this port ablesd of last year, 176,000 bales, eighted 190,000 last year. Coffee firm sales to-day 3,000 bags at an advance of Mc. Primo 11c. Sales of the week 18,600 bags. Stock 10,500 bags, against 14,000 bags hat year. Sterling exchange and freights on option to Liverpool unchanged.

Battimons, Nov. 26, 1858.

Flour steady. Wheat firm. Corn has an advancing tendency: sales of new yellow at 85c. a 68c., and white at 63c. Whiskey firm at 24c. Provisions steady.

Palatonirms, Nov. 26, 1858.

Proceedings of the Process of the Pr

Araany, Nov. 26—5 P. M.
Flour firm; demand fair: sales 1,500 bbls. Buckwheat.
18s. a 10s. Wheat—sales 3,000 bushels white Canada.
Oats and rye—No sales. Corn—Western mixed, 72c. a
73c., and much neglected. Barley—Little doing. Whiskey—sales 1,200 bbls. State at 23c. a 2332c.

The part of the control of the contr

bushels wheat.

Cowsoo, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

Flour—Market unchanged cales of 500 bbls. Oswes brands at \$5 a \$5 75 for good to choice extra, and \$6 for double extra. Wheat dull sales of 3,000 bushels \$1 18 for white Michigan, \$1 14 for red Indians, including a small let of extra Chicago spring at 80c. Corn, out barley and rye inactive. Lake imports—50,000 bushels wheat, \$6,000 bushels corn, \$6,200 bushels barley. Nothrough suppments by causi. Navigation good.

Cruenastr, Nov. 25, 1858.

Hogs in active speculative demand, and prices higher the raises of the last two days add up 19,000, at \$6 40.

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Canal Navigation Not Suspended.

ALBANY, Nov. 26-6 P. M The Statesman this evening publishes a letter from Mr. A. H. White, of the Towing Company, dated this afternoon at Schenectady, which says that the canal navigation at Schenectady and the Upper Aqueduct had not been sur pended. At noon there were twenty boats at the Aque duct, which were being locked through at the rate of four per hour. Between the Upper Acqueduct and Solic-nectady there were 15 boats bound east and westward, all moving. Unless we have colder weather, all will get through to tide water without much delay,

# News from the West Coast of Africa

A letter received at Salem, dated Goree, West Coast of frica, states that it was very sickly on that coast, and that a French war steamer had lost twenty-five men within two weeks

An armed boat from the same steamer had impeaa French sailor from the brig Rockingham, of Salem. The letter was dated October 12.

### The Southern Pacific Railroad.

LOUISVILLS, Nov. 25, 1858.
The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad met here yesterday. Jeremiah Morton, of Virginia, presided. President Foulkes made au able report concerning the road, which will be considered to morrow. Two-thirds of the stock is represented. The Hibernia Engine Company at Newark.

NHWARE, N. J., Nov. 26, 1858. The Hibernia Engine Company, of Philadelphia, or

rived here at nine o'clock this evening, and the Newark firemen turned out in a grand torchlight procession to receive them. After the parade the Hibernians partock of a sumptuous collation

Ratiroad Accident-Three Persons Injured. ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1858. last evening the train from Godensburg for this place

was thrown from the track, near Madrid, by a broken rad,

Captain C. P. Geer, of Cheney, Fiske & Co.'s express, and a Mr. Powell, of Madrid, were badly hert; the conductor, R. P. Barry, was also severely bruised, but came on with Adjournment of the Vermont Legislature. MONTPHINA, Vt., Nov. 26, 1858.

appropriation has been made for completing the State Capitol, the House having refused to concur with the Senate in the passage of any bill for that purpose.

The Vermont Legislature adjourned this morning. No

Trotting Match Between Flora Temple and Reindeer. Sr. Louis, Nov. 26, 1858. A tretting match came off yesterday on the Abbey Race Course between Flora Temple and Reindeer for \$1,000, mile heats, three best in five, in harness. The purse was given to Reindeer in consequence of a collision in the se-

## Our Washington Correspondence.

cond heat, which the judges decided was the result of four

driving on the part of Flora's driver.

WARRINGTON, Nov. 18, 1868 Foreshadowings of the Secretaries' Reports—the Pariff—Mr Colb's Views—the Prisodential Contest—Games on the Pe-litical Chess Board—the Republicans Anxious for a Coalition between Senator Douglas and the Administration-In teresting Statistical Calculation for the Campaign of 1860— Importance to the Democracy of the Immediate Admissio of Oregon and Kansas, et

All rumors as to what the Secretaries will or will not recommend, must be taken with much allowance, as they have determined to keep their own counsel and not com nunicate their views to the public in advance of their re ports, which are yet unwritten.

Judging of Mr. Cobb by his former report, it is scarcely reasonable to infer that he is in favor of an increase of the tariff. It is well known that the manufacturing and commercial world, at least the more experienced and enlight. ened portion of it, desire nothing so much as stability and permanency in the rates of duty. They invest their capital upon an existing state of things, with the expectation of receiving paying dividends if that state of things is preserved. This assurance given, they have only to base their calculations in the management of their affairs upon the demand and supply. It is believed that the best protection which American labor can now receive at the hands of legislation, is by the prohibition of the circulation of bank notes as bills of credit. The influx of the precious metals during the past ten years, and a corresponding increase in our bank circulation, have so adulterated the currency that a dollar represents only half the mantity of labor that it did ten years ago. Our procucers are paying for their labor these inflated prices, while they must sell their surplus in foreign markets at bard money prices. On the other hand, foreign producers are enabled to obtain twice the amount of labor for a dellar which can be produced in this country, and by conditor their products to correct their products to con-

for a dollar which can be produced in this country, and by sending their products to our market and selling at our inflated prices, they have us again at an advantage.

With our present supply of gold there is no excuse for bills of credit. The issue of circulating notes should not be suffered to go beyond the amount of specie and builtion in the vaults of the bank. Then they would answer the same purpose with checks and bills of exchange.

There is little doubt but that the people of this country, with their labor-saving machinery and skill in adapting it, could compete with any other nation in the world if they had the same busis of value for labor. It is a little singular that the most rabid of the protectionists should also be the parties who favor large usues of bank notes and expansions of credits. It reminds us of some housekeepers who will purchase adulterated coffice or spices because they are cheap and hand somely put up, though they are obliged to make up in quantity more than they save in price in order to produce like results, so that the operation proves an extravagance instead of an economy. The continued influx of gold is likely to inflate prices quite sufficiently, without being adulterated with paper.

likely to inflate prices quite sufficiently, without being adulterated with paper.

The republicans are now becoming rather anxious to see Douglas coalesce with the administration democracy, on the ground that if the breach is kept open he will be an independent candidate, carrying four or five Western free States, and perhaps Ponnsylvania and Ohio, thereby defeating them and securing the success of the democracy, or—which would be just as bad for them—throwing the election into the House, where it is clear the republicans will stand no chance of success. Mr. Douglas has written here that, owing to illness in his family, he will not arrive at the opening of the session. This may be for tunate for him, as upon the course pursued by him and his friends in the early days of the session may depend the rounion or complete dismemberment of the democratic

The following figures show the vote of the next Electe rai College, in case Ores al College, in case Oregon and Kansas are admitted — Free States. No. Votes. Stave States. No. Votes New Hampshire..... Rhode Island ..... New York...... New Jersey..... enusylvania.... Ohio.....Indiana..... Texas. Tennessee. Kentucky Arkans Total, 15 States..... 120 Add 19 free States..... 186 Whole College ..... 306 Necessary to a choice .. 154 Total, 19 States ..... 186

According to the late elections for Congress, the following States have given popular majorities for the republic Ohio...
Pennsylvania...
Vermont...
Wisconsin...
Illinois... 

Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont,